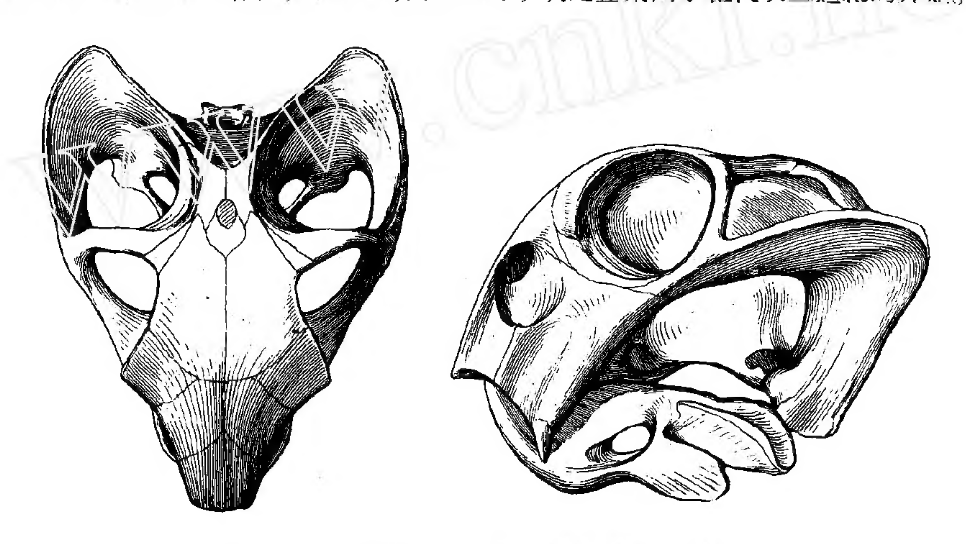
古脊椎动物与古人类
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水龙兽一新种初步介紹*

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1963年，中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所野外队在新疆准噶尔盆地南緣二、三迭紀地层中采集到一批爬行动物化石，其中大多数是水龙兽类。在正在进行修理的标本中，有一个保存在結核里的小型水龙兽个体。修理之后，发现头骨保存极为完好。它虽然代表的是一个年輕的个体，但很清楚与任何已知种有所区别。

这个标本采自新疆吉木薩尔东小龙口，层位是仓房沟岩系韮菜园子組。由于水龙兽是三迭紀最早期的标准脊椎动物化石，因此也可以确定韮菜园子組代表三迭紀的开始。



Lystrosaurus youngi sp. nov. 头骨背視和側視 ×1/2。

头骨总长122毫米。很明显的特征是額鼻部呈弧状弯曲，不象其他大多数种类那样在額部前后之間呈角度折曲；前額骨不大发育；額骨表面平滑而不下凹。眼孔大，但其上緣不向上高过于头骨背面。鼻孔位置較向前，沒有显著的鼻孔后沟(Postnarial groove)。上頸骨齿突呈三角形，向下伸展，牙齿不大。

这一头骨从外表看来，与 *Lystrosaurus curvatus* 很相似，两者額鼻部平滑地弯曲向下，沒有眼孔間横稜。但 *L. curvatus* 的眼孔向上升，額骨表面下陷，在这个性质上，显得比我們的标本要进步一些。

与水龙兽属中較原始的种类，如 *L. primitivus* 和 *L. oviceps* 相比，我們的标本则比它們要进步些，因为在这个头骨上，已經出現了一个典型的水龙兽脸部，即头骨前部已显

* 2月7日收到。

著下弯。

在新疆已知的水龙兽（*L. hedini* 和 *L. broomi*）中，头骨上均有清楚的眼孔間横稜，額骨下凹，鼻孔位置靠后，眼孔較小。此外，上顎骨齿突均較向前伸。我們的标本則以无可否认的原始性区别于它們。

因此可以看出，这一标本所代表的是在新疆地区发現的第四个水龙兽种——楊氏水龙兽（*Lystrosaurus youngi* sp. nov.），这个种名献給研究我国水龙兽的楊鍾健教授。

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON A NEW SPECIES OF *LYSTROSAURUS* OF SINKIANG

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A collection of Permo-Triassic reptiles was discovered from Sinkiang in 1963, in which, lystrosaurs were the majority. Among the prepared specimens, there is a small skeleton of *Lystrosaurus* well preserved in hard concretions. It is a young individual and differs apparently from the other species.

This specimen occurred at Tung-Hsiao-Lung-Kou, Jimusar, from the *Lystrosaurus* zone of the early Triassic.

The skull is 122 mm in total length. It is characterized by the smooth curvature of the frontal and nasal regions, the less developed prefrontals and the flat frontals. Orbits are large, not protrude above the level of the dorsal surface of the skull. Nasal openings situate somewhat anteriorly, no prominent post-narial grooves. Alveolar regions extend downward, with undeveloped tusks.

This specimen represents a fourth species from Sinkiang and a new name—*Lystrosaurus youngi* is proposed.

The new species is quite similar in outline to *L. curvatus* in the smoothly curved facial region without mid-orbital ridge. But it shows its more primitive features in having unlifted orbits and unconcaved frontals.

To the primitive representatives—*L. primitivus* and *L. oviceps*, our species is distinguished by its more *Lystrosaurus*-like snout. The other known species from Sinkiang are distinct in having clear mid-orbital ridge, smaller orbits and posteriorly located nares.

The detail description will be given later.